

THIRTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Directors

OF THE

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM

FOR

LUNATICS ;

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER, TO A GENERAL
MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, 20TH JUNE 1859 ;

WITH THE

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

DUNDEE :
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REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
TO THE
ANNUAL GENERAL COURT,
JUNE, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—The affairs of the Dundee Asylum are in very much the same state as when last Report was presented to you. Since then scarcely anything has occurred which calls for special notice; and, were it not that the forms of this Meeting have to be observed, the present Report might almost be dispensed with.

You will not, however, infer from this that nothing has been done during the past year, but rather that the usual round of duty has been quietly and diligently gone through by all parties, and that no particular difficulty or unpleasantness has arisen. Your Committee and Officers have endeavoured, to the best of their ability, to discharge the duties which you devolved upon them, and now, at the end of another year, they are able to say that the Institution is effectually answering its purpose, and that its affairs are in a prosperous condition.

There is one department of duty which is comparatively new, and which may perhaps engross a good deal of the time and attention of future Committees. At least, judging from the experience of the past year, this is likely to be the case. You are aware that it is not long since a Bill for the better provision for Lunatics and the better regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland came into operation, and that your Committee, along

with the Managers of neighbouring Asylums, succeeded in getting the County of Forfar separated from the statutory district to which it would naturally have belonged. It was hoped that this arrangement would effectually preserve the local management of this Asylum, and that no interference need be anticipated beyond inspection by the Commissioners, whose suggestions, founded upon extensive experience, would be both valuable and acceptable. It has so happened, however, that correspondence with the District Board for Forfarshire has formed a very prominent part of the employment of your Committee for the past year. A good deal of this was, no doubt, necessary in arranging for the removal of pauper patients belonging to other counties, and the substitution, in their room, of the same class of patients belonging to this county. This was to be expected, and has been cordially entered into. When, however, the Board proceeded to specify the rate at which, and the parishes from which, such patients should be received, your Committee thought proper to question their right to do so, and it remains for this meeting to say how far such demands should be complied with in future. In the meantime, your Committee have succeeded in maintaining their own rate of charge for this class of patients ; but they are expressly informed that the concession extends only to the 31st day of December next. The exchange of pauper patients is proceeding as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped that when this is completed, and the question regarding the rate of charge is finally settled, there will be less occasion for correspondence with the District Board than there has been during the past year.

In the last Report allusion was made to certain negotiations for securing eight acres of ground adjoining the eastern boundary of the Asylum. At that time £14 an acre of annual feu-duty was offered as a fair price for the land. Your Committee have since increased their offer to £16, which was the price then demanded, and which competent judges regard as its full value. Even this, however, has not yet been accepted.

A few months ago the Road Surveyor, on behalf of the Trustees, made application for the purchase of a small piece of

ground belonging to the Asylum. The part referred to formed a very awkward corner between the Forfar road and that leading across to Maxwelltown, and if rounded off would be of considerable advantage to the public. This application your Committee complied with, and have received the sum of £15 from the Road Trustees, without in the least degree impairing the value of the property.

The Directors have really nothing else to refer to except the long and painful illness of their Medical Superintendent. In the month of February last Dr Wingett had the misfortune to be thrown from his horse, by which accident his arm was both broken and dislocated. He is now much restored, and, though it is probable he will long suffer some personal inconvenience, his wonted efficiency in this Institution will not be at all impaired. The Directors take this opportunity to express their sympathy with him, and to convey to him anew their high sense of the value of his services. During his illness the assistance of his brother, who is also a medical gentleman, was obtained for the Asylum, and under his care its interests have been very efficiently attended to. The internal economy of the house has been conducted quite as usual—wisely and prosperously—a result for which the thanks of all parties are due to Mrs Wingett and the excellent staff of servants, whose steadiness and long experience contribute greatly to the comfort, and scarcely less to the cure of the patients.

It is not necessary here to enter into any statement of the funds, as that is a matter which will be fully laid before you in the Treasurer's Report. It is enough to say, that the Income is £63 greater than last year, the expenditure nearly £20 less, and that the accounts are closed with a balance in hand of £169, 13s 1d.

ABSTRACT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
For the Year ending 31st March 1859.

INCOME.

Board from Patients,	£4788	15	5
Patients' Labour,	52	14	1
Straw Sold,	5	16	3

£4847 5 9

EXPENDITURE.

SALARIES—

Medical Superintendent,	£300	0	0
Matron,	100	0	0
Physician,	52	10	0
Chaplain,	50	0	0
Secretary,	30	0	0
Treasurer,	75	0	0

£607 10 0

Less—Fees from Patients,	50	18	6
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£556 11 6

Interest,	208	14	4
Servants' Wages,	647	8	6
Soap,	43	7	7
Taxes,	9	7	5
Advertising, Printing, Stationery,	44	13	5
Coals and Firewood,	183	0	10
Fire Insurance,	14	6	6
Feu-Duty,	80	14	10
Gas,	40	10	9
Incidents,	72	15	6
Patients' Extras,	29	17	4

1374 17 0

Carried forward,

£1931 8 6

	Brought forward,			£1931	8	6
Butcher Meat,	.	.	.	£606	16	7
Butter,	.	.	.	106	18	10
Beer,	.	.	.	101	8	4
Bread,	.	.	.	424	14	1
Barley and Pease,	.	.	.	51	11	3
Cheese,	.	.	.	17	0	10
Eggs,	.	.	.	1	0	2
Fish,	.	.	.	32	8	4
Groceries,	.	.	.	38	19	10
Milk,	.	.	.	366	7	1
Meal,	.	.	.	220	13	0
Medicines,	.	.	.	35	14	0
Potatoes and Turnips,	.	.	.	33	2	10
Sugar,	.	.	.	75	11	7
Tea,	.	.	.	70	16	9
Water,	.	.	.	40	13	0
					2223	16 6
Furniture,	.	.	.	74	11	3
Grounds,	.	.	.	25	6	9
Mason Work,	.	.	.	14	2	1
Plumber Work,	.	.	.	14	5	2
Painter Work,	.	.	.	15	7	10
Plaster Work,	.	.	.	6	1	4
Smith Work,	.	.	.	50	4	2
Wright Work,	.	.	.	73	6	11
					273	5 6
Purchases for Store,	249	2 2
					£4677	12 8
Excess of Income from Patients,	169	13 1
					£4847	5 9

ABSTRACT VIEW

OF

THE AFFAIRS OF THE ASYLUM,

From 1820 to 1859.

Amount of Income from 1821 to 1859,	£137,197	3	3
Amount of Expenditure from 1820 to 1859,	119,426	0	10½
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Excess of Income,	£17,771	2	4½
Add Donations and Legacies from 1820 to 1859,	13,346	12	0½
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	£31,117	14	5
Amount of Debt at 31st March, 1858,	£3,898	16	7
Add Expenditure on New Buildings,	415	5	3
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	£4314	1	10
Deduct Excess of Income from the Patients for the year ending 1st March, 1859,	169	13	1
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Amount of Debt due by the Asylum at 31st March, 1859,	4,144	8	9
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Total Expenditure on Buildings and Furniture,	£35,262	3	2
Deduct sum written off for depreciation,	455	18	0
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Amount of Expenditure in General Balance Sheet,	£34,806	5	2
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PROGRESSIVE VIEW OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE DUNDEE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Excess of Income.	Deficiency of Income.	Donations and Legacies.	Yearly Expenditure on Buildings.	Total Expenditure on Buildings.	Debt at end of each Year.	Stock at end of each year.
1820	£637 8 3	£731 12 2	£75 8 8½	£94 3 11	£7,706 10 8	£8,493 9 6½	£8,493 9 6½	£786 18 10½	£7,706 10 8
1821	834 8 2	758 19 5½	£75 8 8½	.....	114 6 7½	1,271 9 2	9,764 18 8½	2038 5 4	7,726 13 4½
1822	766 9 1	615 6 6	151 2 7	.....	500 17 2	910 0 0	10,674 18 8½	2371 19 5½	8,302 19 3
1823	1,519 5 10	1,082 7 5	436 18 5	.....	117 1 10	141 11 11½	10,816 10 8	2245 7 0	8,571 3 8
1824	1,927 6 10	1,227 16 4	699 10 6	.....	356 0 0	219 10 3	11,036 0 11	1671 18 10	9,364 2 1
1825	2,270 18 3	1,691 7 3	579 11 0	.....	325 2 8	245 18 7	11,281 19 6	893 4 3	10,388 15 3
1826	2,355 14 7	1,977 17 8	407 16 11	.....	386 14 0	2,743 17 3	14,025 16 9	2670 16 6	11,355 0 3
1827	2,350 17 9	2,135 15 0	215 2 9	.....	241 0 2	3,226 8 11	17,252 5 8	5247 18 4	12,004 7 4
1828	2,449 9 9	2,173 6 7	276 3 2	.....	44 16 9	3,79 19 1	17,632 4 9	5367 17 11	12,264 6 10
1829	2,453 17 5	2,274 15 9	179 1 8	.....	458 7 11	186 19 8	17,819 4 5	4820 6 6	12,998 17 11
1830	2,303 16 10	2,386 14 5	.....	82 17 7	420 17 9	568 13 8	18,387 18 1	4789 0 9	13,598 17 11
1831	2,522 8 3	2,380 10 10	141 17 5	.....	17 10 0	1,372 15 4	19,760 13 5	6227 3 8	13,533 9 9
1832	2,887 12 8	2,321 15 3	565 17 5	.....	59 10 1	961 6 3	20,721 19 8	6987 2 5	13,734 17 3
1833	3,009 2 1	2,189 1 1	820 1 0	.....	31 1 10	174 1 4	20,896 1 0	6564 4 6	14,331 16 6
1834	3,203 9 7	2,501 3 2	702 6 5	.....	202 9 0	783 1 8	21,679 2 8	6324 16 2	15,354 6 6
1835	3,111 12 4	2,436 7 5½	675 4 10½	.....	229 11 0	741 15 2	22,420 17 10	6334 13 11	16,086 3 11
1836	3,273 18 2	2,636 13 1	637 5 1	.....	87 0 0	374 2 1	22,794 19 11	5804 10 10½	16,990 9 0½
1837	3,456 13 5	2,877 16 9	578 16 8	.....	212 0 0	202 3 4	22,997 13 3	5282 9 1½	17,714 14 1½
1838	3,895 5 8	3,312 2 7	583 3 1	.....	244 1 0	2,184 11 6	25,181 14 9	6676 3 11½	18,505 10 9½
1839	4,185 18 6½	3,405 1 1	780 17 5½	.....	6 3 0	1,712 5 1	26,893 19 10	7561 4 11½	19,332 14 10½
1840	4,041 4 1½	3,662 0 9	379 3 4½	.....	2 2 0	2,495 15 1	29,389 14 11	9269 19 7	20,119 15 4
1841	4,292 7 1	3,653 13 8½	638 13 4½	.....	2 2 0	637 18 7	30,027 13 6	9526 12 9½	20,501 0 8½
1842	4,363 19 6	3,737 1 10	626 17 8	.....	11 1 0	1,122 6 2	31,149 19 8	9999 4 7	21,150 15 1
1843	4,393 6 0	3,783 19 11	609 6 1	.....	10 0 0	293 14 7	31,443 14 3	9656 1 6	21,787 12 9
1844	4,459 12 8	3,851 1 11½	608 10 8½	.....	271 11 0	845 4 10	32,228 19 1	9620 9 3	22,668 9 10
1845	4,275 0 11	3,802 14 0	472 6 11	.....	7 2 0	715 14 2	33,004 13 3	9720 10 8½	23,284 2 6½
1846	4,236 1 6	4,065 16 8½	170 4 9½	.....	224 2 7	233 9 0	33,237 17 0	9257 4 11½	23,980 12 0½
1847	4,667 15 9	4,213 16 0	453 19 9	.....	27 13 6	217 4 4	33,455 1 4	9276 11 0	24,178 10 4
1848	4,844 19 3	4,580 19 10	263 19 5	.....	.....	302 0 9	33,757 2 1	9124 12 0	24,632 10 1
1849	4,760 12 3	4,318 0 9	442 11 6	.....	100 0 0	.....	33,757 2 1	8760 12 7	24,9

AT THE
 ANNUAL COURT OF DIRECTORS
 OF THE
Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum,
 HELD IN THE TOWN HALL OF DUNDEE,

ON MONDAY 20th JUNE 1859,

GEORGE DUNCAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR,

The Rev. ROBERT LANG read the Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of the Directors.

Bailie MACKAY, seconded by the Rev. PETER GRANT, moved that the Report be approved and printed, and that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Rev. Mr LANG for drawing it up, which was unanimously agreed to.

The thanks of the Meeting were tendered to Dr WINGETT for drawing up the interesting Medical Report for the year.

The following twenty-six parishes, the parishioners of which have contributed or bequeathed £20 or more to the Funds of the Asylum, are entitled to have their pauper patients admitted into class first, and are charged the lowest rate of board; but no other parish, since 1823, can claim the privilege. The parish of St Andrews was privileged in 1837, and the parish of Kingsbarns in 1852, to have each one patient only in the Asylum at the lowest rate of board.

Airlie.	Kettins.
Alyth.	Kingsbarns, one patient only.
Arbroath.	Liff and Benvie.
Auchterhouse.	Longforan.
Brechin.	Mains and Strathmartine.
Dundee.	Monifieth.
Dunnichen.	Monikie.
Forfar.	Murroes.
Glammiss.	Newtyle.
Guthrie.	Rescobie.
Inverarity.	St Andrews, one patient only.
Kirriemuir.	Tannadice.
Kinnettles.	Tealing.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT,

20TH JUNE, 1859.

DURING the past year 48 patients have been admitted ; of whom 20 were males and 28 were females.

The number of patients at the commencement of the year was 217. The daily average number resident has been 216, and the number resident at this moment is 205, of whom 109 are males and 96 are females. 14 patients have died, of whom 7 were men and 7 were females. 24 patients have been discharged cured, being 50 per cent. on the number admitted. The total number of patients under treatment during the year has been 265, of whom 144 were males and 121 were females. The mortality has been in the ratio of 5.8 per cent. to the average number resident, and in that of 4.9 per cent. to the total number under treatment.

The duties in this Establishment are so similar from year to year that it is often difficult to find new material and topics for an Annual Report. The statistics furnished show, however, that during the past year much valuable service has been performed by the Institution. A large number of the patients admitted have been restored to the blessings of mental and bodily health. Others have had their mental sufferings assuaged, and the bed of bodily sickness attended, until death came to terminate a life whose continuance, too frequently, was so beclouded by suffering that it could scarcely be desired.

It is most gratifying to be enabled to state that, fortunately, there has been no accident of any serious description, although many attempts at mischief and suicide were made by various patients. The vigilance, discretion, and benevolence of the

attendants in averting such casualties have been most praiseworthy, and all that could be desired. It is essential to the good management of every Asylum that the corps of attendants should be highly respectable and trustworthy, that care be taken to render their remuneration as high as possible, and their situation as comfortable as is consistent with a right and conscientious discharge of duty. To them is, in a great measure, entrusted the happiness of the patients, and the carrying out those plans proposed for re-establishing health and strength ; duties which, if faithfully discharged, merit a greater reward than can be bestowed. Moreover, they are required to unite the most menial services with the exalted functions of a moral guide ; they sacrifice almost all connection with their families to bear the brunt of unreasonable antipathies and violence, and to subdue their feelings and temper according to a standard of high virtue. The difficulty of discovering and retaining persons so qualified must be obvious. But the only mode in which any individual can be led to consult the true welfare of those entrusted to his care is to render him happy and contented, to inspire him with a friendship and an affection for his charges, to identify his interest with their happiness and recovery, and to transform him from the capacity of a guard to that of a companion.

With regard to the occupations and pleasures of the patients, every effort has been made to enliven and relieve the monotony incidental to them. It must ever be a difficult but important part of our duty to provide such amusements and occupations as shall engage but not excite the mind ; as shall connect our charges with what is happy and gay in the world outside, without removing the restraint and supervision which their condition requires. It is essential either to introduce the patients to the pursuits and pleasures of the world, or to carry these pursuits and pleasures into their seclusion. This is the only means by which we can render captivity bearable, and divest it of its bitterness.

The great majority of patients long for restoration to liberty, and would obtain it by any means in their power, at the very time when they are receiving the greatest kindness, and a real

and marked benefit in their seclusion, and while they admit that there is danger and impropriety in the course which they desire to pursue. The decline and disappearance of this craving is often an index of returning reason. Instances do occasionally occur where patients are extremely pained at the prospect of being discharged ; who, contracting an attachment to the hospital where their wounds had been healed, have protracted their stay upon various pretences, in order to prolong the friendly shelter they had secured. But such cases are rare. There is, at the present moment, residing with us as a visitor an individual who was sometime since discharged as a recovered patient. He returned to the Asylum of his own accord, and requested that we would re-admit him. When he resided here as a patient, his demands for liberation were most urgent and oft-repeated, and he could never be induced to engage in any useful occupation. Now, however, since his voluntary return, he works most industriously as a gardener, and occasionally in the weaving shop. He sleeps in one of the dormitories like the other patients ; takes his meals, reads, and passes his leisure hours in one of the ordinary wards associated with the other patients ; and is apparently happy and contented, so long as the prospect of his stay amongst us continues to wear the aspect of welcome and friendliness. It may certainly be regarded as a fair and reliable index of the degree of comfort obtainable in a house of this nature, when any sane individual—physically as well as mentally capacited for taking part in the work of every-day life—regards it as a favour and privilege to be permitted to reside here, and finds his maximum of happiness to be secured while residing amongst us.

But if it happens, unfortunately, that the coveted freedom must be denied to almost all our residents who petition for it, we are happily enabled to concede many of its enjoyments and privileges. Industry is a most important agent in the treatment of insanity. But amusement and recreation, if well selected, are but occupations of a cheerful and agreeable kind, and have immense influence in rousing and regulating the unhinged and unhappy mind. And, accordingly, a great number of the

patients have participated in every public amusement which afforded the prospect of benefit and gratification, and in which they could mingle without excitement or injury to themselves, or disturbance or offence to others. They have been auditors at concerts and lectures of various kinds given in Dundee. They have formed pic-nic and excursion parties to the interesting spots of the surrounding neighbourhood. Whilst at home the news of the day and hour has been regularly received and criticized through the public journals; and evening parties, dances, bowls, billiards, and an extensive library, have afforded the means of diversifying and relieving our daily routine.

The most popular and interesting of our home entertainments consisted of two lectures delivered by one of the patients upon the Gold Diggings of Australia. The lecturer had himself passed much time as a gold digger, and was enabled to present a practical view of the operations rendering these regions so attractive and valuable. He had also travelled through the greater portion of the colony, and was enabled to give some very interesting sketches of life and manners to be encountered in these wild regions. So beneficial have been the effects of such occupations as these, that we are at all times most solicitous to multiply them. In order to obtain these gratifications, and from the conviction that propriety of demeanour will alone entitle to indulgence, the insane exercise control over their minds. This power of control or of concealment of predominating and morbid feelings, is an indication of returning health—a beneficial exercise of the will which may be trained and strengthened. During such enjoyments their minds are engrossed, the happiness of others spreads to them, and the memory of past agony is shut out by the agreeable feelings of the present moment.

Instead of entering into further detail regarding the management and well-being of the patients under our care, I think that it will be more acceptable to you if I avail myself of the present opportunity for making some remarks upon an important question which has recently occupied public attention, and upon which my opinion has been frequently solicited of late. I have been asked whether there are not many patients in the Asylum who

are harmless to themselves and others ; who are incapable of being cured ; and who might not be more economically and conveniently maintained and managed in a Poor's House than in a regularly organized Lunatic Asylum ?

My opinion is, that no insane patient, who is not helpless from bodily infirmity or total loss of mind, can be said to be harmless to himself or others. This expression can be used with propriety only as a relative term, meaning that the patient in question is not so dangerous as others are, or that he is not known to be refractory or suicidal. The great majority of violent actions perpetrated by insane persons have been committed by those unfortunate individuals who had previously been considered harmless. The explanation is, that those suspected of harbouring dangerous intentions are usually watched, and protected in such a manner as to check the indulgence of their propensities ; whilst the so-called harmless lunatic or idiot has often been left without the care which all lunatics require, until some mental change has taken place, or some unusual source of irritation has been experienced, causing a sudden and lamentable event. In an Asylum such patients may truly be described as not dangerous to themselves or others, because they are constantly seen by individuals experienced in observing the first symptoms of mental change or excitement, and in allaying them by proper remedies.

It not unfrequently happens that idiots who have lived for many years in Poor's Houses, and have always been considered harmless and docile, under the influence of some sudden excitement, commit a serious overt act, and are then sent to an Asylum. There is at present in this Asylum an idiot belonging to a neighbouring parish, who assualted a young girl and caused her death ; nevertheless, this patient is usually harmless and placid, and is daily occupied in the garden, and entrusted with the use of all manner of dangerous tools. If such accidents occur with those suffering only from mental deficiency, it is evidently more likely to occur in those suffering from any form of mental disease, which is often liable to change its character, and to pass from the form of depression to one of excitement.

Facts such as these show that all lunatics, and many strong idiots, can only be regarded "as not dangerous to themselves or others" when placed under that amount of superintendence and care which it has been considered most suitable to provide for them in regularly appointed Lunatic Asylums.

In providing accommodation for insane paupers, it is, of course, a duty of paramount importance to practice all possible economy consistently with humane treatment. It is, however, right that we should be watchful that erroneous beliefs do not get abroad as to the saving to be effected by adopting certain views and plans. It will be found that the proper treatment of the insane poor entails a certain number of requisites which cannot be dispensed with ; and that these requisites will cost as much in one building as another ; and that it is a mistake to conclude that the insane poor can be more cheaply located in a Poor's House than in an Asylum. No abode not furnished with the necessaries of lunatic life can constitute a proper home for any one class whatever, belonging to the insane in mind.

The proper sustenance of idiots demands a good dietary. Their feeble powers for using or appropriating the nourishment received by the stomach, require that a larger amount of nutriment should be given than would be required to keep an ordinary person in average health. A full diet not only supports the health and strength of idiots, but has the most marked effect in rendering them tranquil and easily manageable. The influence of a nourishing and generous regimen in the treatment of nervous disorders may be most satisfactorily illustrated by watching the effect of Beef Steak and Porter in calming the excitement and agitation of Delirium Tremens. It ought never to be lost sight of, by all parties interested in this question, that the good diet, warm clothing, and means for exercise and recreation in the open air, of an Asylum, are not only needful to keep the inmates in bodily health, and to promote the recovery of those who are curable ; but that it is also required in the mental management of the incurable, whether idiots or lunatics, who under such treatment are tranquil, and under less generous living are exciteable and dangerous.

The explanation is, that in a large proportion of idiots and confirmed and chronic lunatics, the defective state of the nervous system renders the functions by which food is converted into blood so torpid that from a given quantity of food a much smaller quantity of healthy blood is produced in them than in persons enjoying good health.

It may seem to be an extraordinary statement to persons not intimately acquainted with the constitutions of these afflicted persons, that a dietary which is just sufficient to support a healthy person, is often so inadequate to the proper sustenance of an idiot or confirmed lunatic, that he would suffer under it from partial starvation, which would manifest itself in excitement and violence. A good dietary, therefore, is essential to the tranquil condition of many idiots and confirmed lunatics, and is, doubtless, one of the principal reasons why these patients are so often found to be easily managed in Asylums, who have been found to be unmanageable in Poor's Houses. By referring to the practice pursued in charitable Institutions especially devoted to the training of idiots, it will be found that a fuller dietary is used in them than in ordinary Asylums. The two largest establishments for the training of idiots are the Asylums at Red Hill and Colchester. At Red Hill the expense of each patient, inclusive of instruction, is £35 a-year. In the Eastern Counties Asylum for idiots the cost of each patient, exclusive of office expenses and instruction, is ten shillings a-week.

It is right that I should here call attention to the fact that those Parochial Boards who have undertaken to manage and treat all classes of their own Lunatic patients in their own Poor Houses, have found that their expenses have risen up to the same figure as those of ordinary Lunatic Asylums. For instance, in the Abbey Parish Poor House, it is estimated that the cost of maintenance for each patient amounts to £22, 17s 4d a-year; in that of the City of Glasgow to £19, 10s; and in that of the Barony Parish to £25, 10s 3d.

The Commissioners in Lunacy have arrived at the following opinion upon this question: "Poor Houses which receive patients suffering under all forms of insanity are scarcely, if at all, more

economically conducted than public Asylums ; and there is in reality no advantage to the ratepayers by their institution ; while, as we have shown, they entail upon their inmates a much more dreary and monotonous existence."

In the management of the Insane, the broad statement must be made, that the choice lies between a system which cares merely for their detention and sustenance ; and the contrary one, whose primary object is the humane and enlightened care, treatment, and well-being of the patients.

Wherever the Insane are lodged their care and maintenance, as a class, is inevitably expensive, and not justly to be compared with the cost which, under the stringent and necessary economy of a Poor's House, is found to be sufficient to maintain a pauper not insane ; and the voice of experience, in this matter, will tell that this cost is not to be avoided by deprivation of liberal care and treatment. Because the cost of the increased destructiveness and disease, which an improper and ignorant management of the insane is sure to entail, would counterbalance a great proportion of the saving to be effected by the limitation of comforts and negligent treatment.

In considering the question of cost of patients in public Asylums, it will be noticed that some patients cost the Asylum double as much as others, and that the charge made for care and maintenance must, of course, be averaged upon those whose actual cost is much greater, and those whose actual cost is less than the mean. Consequently it would be unfair and unreasonable for any Parochial Board to say, of any single patient, that he could be maintained for a smaller sum than that charged, when the probability is, that there are or have been patients in the Asylum, from the same parish, whose actual cost to the Asylum has been much greater than that charged to the parish. The actual cost of an individual patient, if all things are taken into consideration, is often very far above the average. The fact should be attentively looked at, that, if all the industrious and useful patients were to be removed from the Asylum, the inevitable result must be, that the average cost of those who remained would be augmented, so that the pecuniary result to the Paro-

chial Boards would be much the same. For instance, there are patients under our care who cost the Institution about twelve shillings a-week, at the same moment that we are receiving from Parochial Boards only eight shillings. Leaving out of consideration the welfare of the patients, it would be obviously unfair and unreasonable that a parish having four patients in the Asylum, the actual cost of two of whom was twelve shillings a-week, and the cost of the other two was only four shillings a-week, should be allowed to remove the two who cost the smaller sum, and be still permitted to leave the other two at the average charge of eight shillings a-week.

Upon these grounds, I conclude that no insane pauper patients—except those who are helpless and harmless from bodily infirmity, or total loss of mind—ought to be deprived of the benefits of regularly organized Lunatic Asylums.

T. T. WINGETT, M.D.

STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 20TH JUNE 1859.

(The Year ending on the 3d Monday in June, agreeably to Charter.)

TABLE I.

YEARLY STATEMENT.

From 21st June 1858 to 20th June 1859.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained 21st June 1858,	124	93	217
Admissions during the year,	17	21	38
Re-admitted,	3	7	10
	<hr/> 144	<hr/> 121	<hr/> 265
<i>Discharges and Deaths—</i>			
Discharged, cured,	13	11	24
Do., improved,	2	0	2
Do., by desire,	13	7	20
Died,	7	7	14
	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 60
Remaining 20th June 1859,	109	96	205
	<hr/> 144	<hr/> 121	<hr/> 265
Daily Average Number of Patients in the House,	118	96	214

II. TABLE OF CAUSES OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disappointment,	2	3	5
Excessive Study,	1	0	1
Grief,	1	1	2
Hereditary Predisposition,	1	0	1
Injuries of the Head,	1	1	2
Religious Anxiety and Excitement,	1	2	3
Sun Stroke,	1	0	1
Tumour, Uterine,	0	1	1
Unknown,	12	20	32
	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 48

III. ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO AGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years of age,	1	1	2
20 to 25	5	0	5
25 to 30	4	5	9
30 to 35	2	3	5
35 to 40	2	5	7
40 to 45	3	4	7
45 to 50	1	4	5
50 to 55	1	4	5
60 to 65	1	0	1
65 to 70	0	1	1
70 to 75	0	1	1
	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 48

IV. FORMS OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	6	7	13
Dementia,	8	11	19
Monomania,	1	5	6
Melancholia,	4	5	9
Idiocy,	1	0	1
Moral Insanity,	0	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20	28	48

V. ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO THE SOCIAL CONDITION

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	4	5	9
Unmarried,	15	20	35
Widows,	0	3	3
Widowers,	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20	28	48

VI. DURATION OF DISEASE PREVIOUSLY TO ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month,	7	10	17
... 3	3	7	10
... 6	0	4	4
... 9	2	0	2
... 2 years,	6	2	8
... 3	0	1	1
... 4	0	1	1
... 6	0	1	1
... 8	0	1	1
... 9	0	1	1
... 15	1	0	1
... 22	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20	28	48

VII. TIME OF TREATMENT OF THE 24 PATIENTS
DISCHARGED CURED.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month,						0	0	0
...	3	...				1	3	4
...	6	...				3	6	9
...	9	...				4	0	4
...	1 year,					0	1	1
...	2	...				4	1	5
...	13	...				1	0	1
						—	—	—
						13	11	24

VIII. CAUSES OF DEATH.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
General Paralysis,						1	3	4
Cancer,						0	1	1
Pulmonary Consumption,						3	0	3
Exhaustion,						1	2	3
Disease of Heart,						1	1	2
Phthisis,						1	0	1
						—	—	—
						7	7	14

IX. TABLE OF CURES AT DUNDEE ASYLUM FROM 1820 TO 1859.

Admissions from 1st April 1820 to 20th June 1859.

						Cured.	Per Cent.
Number admitted, 1757,						804	45.75

X.—RETURN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED ANNUALLY INTO THE DUNDEE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
From its Opening upon the 1st April 1820 to the 20th June 1859, including Re-Admissions, together with the Cures, Discharges, and Deaths.

No.	Years.	REMAINED.			ADMITTED.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED.						DIED.			REMAINING 20th June 1859.		
		M.			M.			M.			Cured.			Relieved.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	1820	16	21	37	22	28	50	22	28	50	3	5	8	1	4	2	2	1	3	0	1	1
2	1821	19	19	38	12	12	24	28	33	61	4	4	8	2	2	7	8	0	1	0	0	1
3	1822	32	22	54	38	32	70	38	32	70	8	4	13	1	5	3	7	0	0	0	0	0
4	1823	40	34	74	17	20	37	49	42	91	14	8	29	8	2	10	4	1	0	2	0	2
5	1824	43	38	81	28	24	52	68	58	126	15	15	33	3	7	10	1	2	6	0	0	2
6	1825	51	47	98	28	29	57	71	67	138	10	13	28	4	7	10	1	2	3	1	0	1
7	1826	59	37	96	24	10	34	75	57	132	8	11	21	9	6	15	3	5	2	0	2	2
8	1827	60	43	103	20	15	35	79	52	131	10	3	11	5	3	8	2	0	10	1	0	1
9	1828	66	41	97	17	14	31	77	57	134	8	9	19	6	4	10	4	4	4	1	0	1
10	1829	56	41	97	15	18	33	71	59	130	8	7	15	5	6	8	2	2	10	0	0	1
11	1830	55	46	101	15	18	33	70	64	134	8	8	16	5	3	8	2	1	4	0	0	0
12	1831	55	52	107	21	16	37	76	68	144	2	4	6	5	5	10	2	5	3	0	0	0
13	1832	67	54	121	23	24	47	90	78	168	11	13	24	7	4	11	7	3	7	2	2	3
14	1833	65	58	123	22	18	40	87	76	163	9	8	17	2	6	8	6	4	10	0	0	2
15	1834	70	58	128	19	21	40	89	79	168	7	4	11	6	7	14	4	4	8	1	2	1
16	1835	70	59	129	24	18	38	90	77	167	8	8	16	9	9	17	6	2	8	0	1	3
17	1836	70	64	134	24	16	40	94	80	174	13	3	16	2	8	17	4	5	10	2	2	2
18	1837	72	59	131	30	12	42	102	71	173	14	9	16	4	7	14	6	1	8	0	0	3
19	1838	80	64	144	26	27	53	106	91	197	23	20	23	3	8	14	5	2	1	1	2	2
20	1839	82	70	152	29	28	57	111	98	209	6	16	22	4	5	17	5	3	8	1	0	1
21	1840	80	71	151	33	25	58	113	96	209	16	11	27	8	3	14	7	2	8	2	2	4
22	1841	98	74	172	34	19	53	132	93	225	21	10	31	7	7	15	6	3	11	0	0	3
23	1842	100	78	178	29	32	61	129	110	239	6	14	20	8	2	16	8	2	10	2	2	0
24	1843	94	89	183	25	22	47	119	111	230	9	18	18	7	8	15	10	9	9	0	4	4
25	1844	95	88	183	34	26	60	129	114	243	15	9	9	8	7	15	8	2	14	4	2	8
26	1845	105	91	196	24	26	50	129	117	246	7	15	30	8	7	15	6	2	8	3	2	5
27	1846	100	93	193	28	29	57	128	122	250	10	19	26	10	6	21	5	2	7	4	6	11
28	1847	106	90	196	23	29	52	129	119	248	13	13	26	1	3	7	14	5	19	3	8	7
29	1848	101	95	196	22	24	46	123	119	242	11	14	25	3	7	10	7	12	12	4	8	9
30	1849	102	93	195	30	32	62	132	125	257	13	15	28	4	10	14	8	3	11	4	4	9
31	1850	107	97	204	32	35	57	139	122	261	11	13	24	11	11	21	12	2	14	5	11	11
32	1851	106	96	202	19	21	40	125	117	242	16	8	24	3	6	9	5	5	10	6	3	9
33	1852	101	98	199	23	20	43	124	118	242	10	13	23	4	5	6	4	3	9	6	3	6
34	1853	106	95	201	26	15	41	132	110	242	7	12	19	4	2	6	7	12	9	6	3	9
35	1854	114	91	205	26	25	51	140	116	256	12	9	21	7	7	14	6	11	12	6	3	15
36	1855	115	95	210	22	13	35	137	108	245	9	10	19	2	5	5	9	5	11	9	3	10
37	1856	117	93	210	28	21	49	145	114	259	11	10	21	1	3	6	11	2	11	7	5	14
38	1857	122	96	218	20	15	35	142	111	253	8	9	17	3	5	8	7	3	14	8	5	13
39	1858	124	93	217	20	28	48	144	121	265	13	11	24	15	7	22	7	7	14	13	18	31
					929	828	1757				403	401	804	204	210	414	215	119	334	109	96	205

XI. THE TIMES OF THE PATIENTS' DEATH AFTER THEIR ADMISSION INTO THE ASYLUM.

From the Opening of the Institution to June 20. 1859.

Times of Death.					Males.	Females.	Total.
Within 1 fortnight, .	.	.	.	.	12	9	21
... 1 month, .	.	.	.	.	8	2	10
... 3 ... .	.	.	.	.	24	12	36
... 6 ... .	.	.	.	.	15	8	23
... 9 ... .	.	.	.	.	14	4	18
... 1 year, .	.	.	.	.	10	3	13
... 2 ... .	.	.	.	.	35	16	51
... 3 ... .	.	.	.	.	14	5	19
... 4 ... .	.	.	.	.	14	7	21
... 5 ... .	.	.	.	.	5	4	9
... 6 ... .	.	.	.	.	9	4	13
... 7 ... .	.	.	.	.	7	4	11
... 8 ... .	.	.	.	.	3	6	9
... 9 ... .	.	.	.	.	6	4	10
... 10 ... .	.	.	.	.	2	3	5
... 11 ... .	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
... 12 ... .	.	.	.	.	2	3	5
... 13 ... .	.	.	.	.	1	3	4
... 14 ... .	.	.	.	.	6	2	8
... 15 ... .	.	.	.	.	4	0	4
... 16 ... .	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
... 17 ... .	.	.	.	.	0	4	4
... 18 .. .	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
... 19 ... .	.	.	.	.	3	2	5
... 20 ... .	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 21 ... .	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
... 22 ... .	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
... 23 ... .	.	.	.	.	0	2	2
... 24 ... .	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 25 ... .	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 26 ... .	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 27 ... .	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 28 ... .	.	.	.	.	0	2	2
... 29 ... .	.	.	.	.	3	0	3
... 30 ... .	.	.	.	.	2	0	2
... 31 ... .	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 32 ... .	.	.	.	.	2	0	2
... 33 ... .	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 34 ... .	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 35 ... .	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 36 ... .	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 37 ... .	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 38 ... .	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 39 ... .	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
Total,					215	119	334

XII.—ANNUAL PER-CENTAGE OF DEATHS,

From June 16, 1830, to June 20, 1859.

YEARS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			PER-CENTAGE OF DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1830.....	57	44	101	2	2	4	3.51	4.52	3.95
1831.....	55	43	103	2	1	3	3.63	2.08	2.91
1832.....	61	52	113	2	5	7	3.27	9.61	6.19
1833.....	65	59	124	7	3	10	10.76	5.08	8.06
1834.....	70	58	128	6	4	10	8.57	6.89	7.81
1835.....	68	58	126	4	4	8	5.83	6.89	6.34
1836.....	70	59	129	6	2	8	5.57	3.39	6.20
1837.....	74	61	135	5	5	10	6.75	8.19	7.48
1838.....	77	60	137	7	1	8	9.09	1.66	5.53
1839.....	84	66	150	6	5	11	7.19	7.57	7.83
1840.....	87	70	157	5	2	7	5.74	2.85	4.45
1841.....	89	75	164	5	3	8	5.61	3.99	4.87
1842.....	102	77	179	8	2	10	5.84	2.59	5.58
1843.....	96	84	180	5	4	9	5.20	4.80	5.00
1844.....	97	90	187	10	2	12	10.31	2.22	6.41
1845.....	100	90	190	8	6	14	8.00	6.66	7.37
1846.....	105	96	201	6	2	8	5.70	2.08	3.90
1847.....	105	95	200	5	2	7	4.70	2.01	3.05
1848.....	103	94	197	14	5	19	13.61	5.30	9.60
1849.....	104	94	198	7	5	12	6.70	5.30	6.00
1850.....	107	93	200	8	3	11	7.47	3.02	5.05
1851.....	108	96	204	12	2	14	11.00	2.00	6.85
1852.....	107	99	206	5	5	10	4.67	5.00	4.85
1853.....	107	98	205	4	5	9	3.73	5.10	4.39
1854.....	109	95	204	7	5	12	6.42	5.27	5.88
1855.....	117	96	213	6	5	11	5.12	5.20	5.16
1856.....	120	96	216	9	2	11	7.50	2.00	5.00
1857.....	122	96	218	11	3	14	9.02	3.12	6.42
1858.....	121	95	216	7	4	11	5.70	4.20	5.09
1859.....	120	96	216	7	7	14	5.08	7.02	6.00
	2807	2390	5197	196	103	302			

AVERAGE ANNUAL MORTALITY

*From 1830 to 1859 inclusive.*Males.
6.9Females.
4.4Total.
5.8

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE
DIRECTORS AND OFFICE-BEARERS
 FOR
THE CURRENT YEAR,
From June 1859, to June 1860.

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

Ex Officiis.

1. The Right Honourable Lord PANMURE, Lord Lieutenant of the County, Panmure House, Carnoustie.
2. The Right Honourable Viscount DUNCAN, M.P. for the County, Camperdown House, Lochee.
3. ALEXANDER S. LOGAN, Esq., Advocate, the Sheriff of the County, Edinburgh.
4. Sir JOHN OGILVY, Bart., M.P. for the Burgh of Dundee, Baldovan House.
5. The MODERATOR of the Synod of Angus and Mearns.

Directors for Life.

6. THOMAS ERSKINE, Esq. of Linlathen, Broughty Ferry.
7. DAVID BLAIR, Esq. of Craighill, St Andrews.
8. Sir J. OGILVY, Bart. of Inverquharity, Baldovan House.
9. WILLIAM THOMS, Esq., Bank Court, Dundee.
10. THOMAS WESTON MILN, Esq., 6 Greenfield Place.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

Ex Officiis.

11. Provost DAVID JOBSON, 26 South Lindsay Street.
12. Bailie JOHN MACKAY, 26 Union Street.
13. Dean of Guild PETER HEAN, Rosemount, Constitution Road.

1. *Re-elected by the Nine Incorporated Trades.*

14. JOHN ZUILLE KAY, Convener of the Nine Trades, 18 Castle Street.
15. WILLIAM LAWSON, Esq., 20 Long Wynd.
16. JAMES FEATHERS, Esq., 19 High Street.

2. *By the Three Trades.*

17. DAVID SHEPHERD, Esq., No. 1 Fenton Street, Meadowside.

3. *By the Guildry.*

18. JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq., 42 High Street.
 19. GEORGE OWER, Esq., 42 Overgate.
 20. WILLIAM MIDDLETON, Esq., 64 High Street.
 21. GEORGE DUNCAN, Esq., The Vine, Magdalen Yard, for the Maltmen Fraternity.

4. *By the Trinity House.*

22. WILLIAM OGILVIE TAYLOR, Esq., 11 Reform Street.

5. *By the Masters of the Masonic Lodges.*

23. ALEXANDER WHITE FAIRWEATHER, Esq., 7 Panmure Street.

6. *By the Kirk Session.*

24. The REV. ANDREW TAYLOR, Airlie Place.
 25. The REV. PETER GRANT, 27 Springfield.

7. *By the Presbytery.*

26. The REV. JAMES DODDS, 139 Seagate.
 27. The REV. JOHN M'MURTRIE, Manse of Mains.

8. *By the County.*

28. JOHN GUTHRIE, Esq. of Guthrie.
 29. CHARLES GUTHRIE, Esq. of Taybank.
 30. RICHARD GARDNER, Esq., Dudhope House.
 31. WILLIAM COBB, Esq., Mains of Fintry.

9. *By the Governors of the Dundee Royal Infirmary.*

32. PATRICK WATSON, Esq., 162 Nethergate.
 33. GEORGE ROUGH, Esq., 5 High Steeet.
 34. THOMAS NICHOLSON, Esq., 32 Castle Street.
 35. JAMES CHRISTIE, M.D., 8 Tay Street.
 36. ROBERT BELL, M.D., 162 Nethergate.
 37. The REV. ROBERT LANG, 3 Tay Square.
 38. CHARLES CLARK, Esq., Westfield Cottage.
 39. ALEXANDER LOW, Esq., 19 Cowgate.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

1. GEORGE DUNCAN, Esq., *Chairman*.
2. WILLIAM THOMS, Esq.
3. CHARLES CLARK, Esq.
4. ALEXANDER LOW, Esq.
5. CHARLES GUTHRIE, Esq.
6. GEORGE ROUGH, Esq.

HOUSE VISITORS.

1. GEORGE OWER, Esq., to visit during July and October 1859 and January and April 1860.
2. ROBERT BELL, M.D., to visit during August and November 1859 and February and May 1860.
3. The Rev. ROBERT LANG, to visit during September and December 1859 and March and June 1860.

OFFICERS.

1. ROBERT COCKS, M.D., 25 Tay Street, *Consulting Physician*.
2. T. T. WINGETT, M.D., *Medical Superintendent*.
3. JAMES RORIE, M.D., *Medical Assistant*.
4. Mrs WINGETT, *Matron*.
5. The Rev. THOMAS STIRLING, 6 Victoria Square, *Chaplain*.
6. JOHN STURROCK, Esq., Junr., 21 Reform Street, *Treasurer*.
7. The Rev. JOHN ROBERTSON, 37 Union Street, *Secretary*.

RULE I. UNDER THE HEAD "COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT."

The General Courts in June and October 1856 resolved that Rule 1st, under the head "Committee of Management," should stand thus: "The Committee shall meet at the Asylum at least once a month, and it shall be left to themselves to hold the other meetings either there or in town, as they may find it most convenient."

The members of Committee meet in the Asylum, on the *third* Monday of each month, at half-past 11 A.M., with the exception of the months of April and October, during which the meetings take place on the second Monday of each of these two months, the April and October Quarterly Courts being held in the Asylum on these two days at 12 o'clock noon.

Two Rules as to the Clothes of Pauper Patients, which the Committee have recommended to the Quarterly Courts of October and January next to adopt and sanction.

1. Those Pauper Patients whose clothing the Asylum undertakes to provide, shall be permitted to bring with them and wear articles of clothing belonging to themselves or guardians, if considered suitable by the Officers of the Institution. But no allowance will be made on account of the articles thus supplied and used; nor will the Asylum be responsible for them if destroyed or lost.

2. When a Pauper Patient is discharged or removed, he shall not be permitted to take away with him any of the clothing furnished by, or belonging to, the Institution. His guardians or relatives shall supply articles of clothing to enable him to leave the Asylum; or if it be found necessary to furnish such patient with a supply of wearing apparel to take away with him out of the stock of the Asylum, the price of such articles shall be charged to the Parish to which he belongs.

RATES OF BOARD.

The following is the present rate of Board—subject, however, to such alterations as the Directors shall judge proper, and which must necessarily vary according to the state of the funds and the expense of the establishment. The Board in all cases must be paid quarterly, and in advance. Before the entry of a patient, the board is to be paid up for one quarter.

First Class,	.	.	.	.	£0	6	0	per week.
Second Ditto,	.	.	.	.	0	8	0	„
Third Ditto,	.	.	.	.	0	10	6	„
Fourth Ditto,	.	.	.	.	0	15	0	„
Fifth Ditto,	.	.	.	.	1	1	0	„
Sixth Ditto,	.	.	.	.	1	11	0	„
Seventh Ditto,	.	.	.	.	2	2	0	„
Eighth Ditto,	.	.	.	.	3	3	0	„

The First Class—paupers belonging to the parishes that have contributed to the erection of the Asylum. The Second Class—all other paupers. Every patient who is certified by four respectable householders to be unable to pay 10s 6d of board per week, or whatever rate of board may be fixed by the Directors to be paid by Class 3d, and to have no relation able to pay this rate of board, shall be considered a pauper, and admitted in Class 2d; but if the patient shall belong to any of the twenty-five parishes* that have contributed £20 and upwards to the erection of the Asylum, such patient shall be admitted into Class 1st.

A fee, on admission, is paid to the Physician by the several classes of patients as under :—

Third Class,	.	.	.	.	.	£0	10	6
Fourth Ditto,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0
Fifth and Sixth Ditto,	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	0
Seventh,	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	0
Eighth,	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	0

On the dismissal or death of a patient, after six and within twelve months, the fee is repeated; but if any patient shall remain longer than one year, the fee is to be repeated only at the end of every successive year of his residence in the Asylum.

No fees are Paid for Paupers.

The patient shall have no claim to remuneration for work done in the House.

One shilling per Quarter is charged for mending Clothes.

* See list of Privileged Parishes, p. 11.

QUANTITIES OF THE
PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.,
 PURCHASED FOR THE ASYLUM,

In the Year 1857-58 and 1858-59.

	1857-58.	1858-59
Coals, . . .	336 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.	381 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr.
Butcher Meat, . . .	22,286 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	23,885 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Bread, . . .	20,558 loaves.	20,591 loaves.
Sugar, . . .	3,360 lbs.	3,987 lbs.
Tea, . . .	436 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	445 lbs.
Butter, . . .	1,637 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2,036 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cheese, . . .	921 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	883 lbs.
Meal, . . .	366 bolls.	230 bolls.
Barley, . . .	55 cwt.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Split Peas, . . .	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Potatoes, . . .	31 bolls.	46 bolls.
Beer, . . .	1,942 doz.	2,067 doz.
Milk, . . .	9,490 galls.	9,254 galls.
Soap, . . .	2,448 lbs.	2,576 lbs.